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### REPORTED SPANISH SUBVERSIVE COALITION

A coalition of Monarchist and non-Communist Socialist and labor (CNT) groups in opposition to Franco has been in process of formation for more than two years through leaders in exile. During the past six or eight months a counterpart body known as the Comite Interior de Coordinacion has been organized in Spain and has become increasingly active. Because of the well-known political repression and the highly organized police and intelligence service of the Franco regime, contacts between elements involved in the coalition are limited, irregular and tenuous and the exact identity of leaders or principal adherents is not revealed. It therefore is impossible to estimate the present or potential strength and influence of the organization. It is certain, however, that there is a certain amount of communication and coordination between the CIC inside Spain, with Don Juan's advisers and the Socialist-labor liaison nucleus headed by Indalecio Prieto and Trifon Gomez. In Spain the CIC apparently is endeavoring to enlist support among key military figures, financiers and members of the Church hierarchy; its plans are entirely directed toward effecting a non-violent transition from the Franco regime to a constitutional monarchy, under conditions assuring the protection and continuing predominance of conservative elements in the government and eliminating the possibility of a popular uprising. It is impossible to estimate the degree of success with which CIC is making such contacts, but it seems probable that in view of Franco's presently precarious economic and political position the Committee's claims and proposals may receive more consideration than previously would have been possible.

Former efforts of the opposition to form a workable coalition against Franco were rendered ineffective by Communist disruptive activity. The Communists now have been excluded from all of these movements, including the Republican government-in-exile. The signing, in September, 1948, of an agreement between the Prieto Socialists (who previously had obtained the support of most of the other non-Communist elements of the Left) and the Don Juan Monarchists was followed by establishment of the Comite Interior de Coordinacion in Spain. It is known to be composed of representatives of the Socialists, CNT (Anarcho-Syndicalist labor union) and anti-Franco Monarchists.

Communist and pro-Communist elements have been excluded and are not likely to succeed in attempts at infiltration. The formation and continued operation of the Committee is based on

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the conviction, increasingly prevalent among those who oppose the present regime, that no one group is sufficiently powerful to bring about Franco's downfall and, more important, no one group is capable of successfully carrying on the Government alone when Franco is deposed. In order to achieve a change of regime without violence, moderate progressive elements in opposition to Franco feel that it is essential that they reconcile their differences before a change, which most Spaniards feel is in the wind, takes place. Present activities of the CIC are directed primarily to this end and to securing the collaboration of influential elements among military, financial and clerical groups. The Committee advocates the restoration of a constitutional monarchy (presumably with Don Juan as King) of liberal coloring, as being the form of Government most likely to satisfy the needs and aspirations of a majority of the Spanish people and at the same time win the tolerance of the important conservative elements of Spanish life, the Army, the Church and business.

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*No material on IP in file*

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Country	Total seats	Communist held	Estimated CP Strength (membership)	CP Leader
Argentina	133	0	40,000 (48)	Victorio Codovilla <u>1/</u>
Brazil	367	2	80,000 (49)	Luiz Carlos Prestes
Chile	192	7	40-60,000 (45)	Galo Gonzalez Diaz <u>2/</u>
Colombia	195	0	2,500 (49)	Gilberto Vieira White
Costa Rica	No legis- lature	— <u>6/</u>	5-7,000 (46)	Manuel Mora Valverde <u>1/</u>
Cuba	190	9	150,000 (49)	Wlas Boca <u>3/</u>
Dominican Re- public	No regular legislature	— <u>6/</u>	200 (49)	
Ecuador	110	2	1-5,000 (48)	Pedro Saad <u>1/</u>
Haiti	53	0	500-1,000 (49)	
Nicaragua	45	0	7,000 (49)	Juan Lorio
Panama	42	0	700 (48)	Cristobal L. Segundo
Paraguay	40	0	2,000 (48)	Augusto Canete <u>2/</u>
Peru	No legis- lature <u>6/</u>	4 <u>6/</u>	10,000 (48)	Jorge del Prado
Uruguay	129	6	5-15,000 (49)	Eugenio Gomez
Venezuela	No legis- lature <u>7/</u>	4 <u>6/</u>	17,000 (47)	Juan Paredes
El Salvador	No legis- lature <u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>		
Guatemala	68	No admitted Communists		

1. Rodolfo Chiodi may be Sec. Gen., but Codovilla is considered the stronger of the two.
2. Leader of dominant workers' faction of the Chilean C.P. Other leaders are Humberto Jorjua, Luis Reinoso.
3. Juan Marinello is President; Wlas Boca is Sec. Gen.
4. Enrique Gil Gilbert is Sec. Gen. for coastal region
5. Canete is Sec. Gen. & is in exile; Oscar Cregut is Dir. Gen., also in exile
6. Legislature not functioning under present government
7. In exile.
8. These estimates are from varying sources and are of varying reliability, and in some cases represent guesses as to strength of illegal clandestine parties.

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Country	National Legislature Total Seats CP Held	Communist Party Strength Membership	CP Leaders	
Egypt	411 (to be increased to 474 in the fall elections)	None CP illegal	1,200 Party members estimated.	Henri Ouriel
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Syria	139 (to be reduced to 60 under anticipated new Constitution.)	None CP illegal	Estimated membership of Feb. 1949, 10,000 (probably includes fellow-travelers.)	Nassouh Ghafferi (Bakdash, former leader, with ME CP Headquarters in Haifa.)
Lebanon	55 30 Christians 25 Moslems	None CP illegal	Estimated 4,000 (probably includes fellow-travelers.)	Nicola Shawi (Bakdash, former leader, with ME CP Headquarters in Haifa.)
Iraq	138	None CP illegal	Estimated 10,000 as of October, 1948. (Probably includes fellow-travelers.)  Recent repressive governmental action has probably reduced this figure.	Malik Sayf  Following arrest has now turned state's evidence.
Jordan	30	None CP illegal	Very small	None
Saudi Arabia	No Legislature	None CP illegal	No Communist Party in Saudi Arabia	None

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	Total Seats	Communist- held	CP Strength Memberships	C P LEADERS
KOREA (north)	572	(1)	(2)	KIM Yilong (3)
KOREA (south)	200	None (4)	Less than 200,000 (5)	PARK Huiyong (6)

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CHINA	(10)	(10)	3,000,000	MAO Tse-tung
INDOCHINA	300 to 375 (11)	10 to 15 Marxists(?)	Hard case About 3,000 (12)	HO Chi Minh (13)
THAILAND	Abt 220	None	3000-4000 (14)	Nai Prasert
BURMA	380 (15)	7 (15)	13,000 to 20,000	Thakin Than Tun Thakin See (16)
PHILIPPINES	122 (17)	None (17)	About 3000	Unknown (18)
MALAYA	75 (19)	None (19)	5,000 to 10,000	Unknown
INDONESIA	413 (20)	35 (20)	30,000 or more	Tan Malakka (21)

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NEW ZEALAND	116	None	800 to 1000	Alexander Galbraith
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FOOTNOTES:

(1) Impossible to determine number of members who are actually Communist Party members. Officially, 36 political and social organizations are represented, including the North and South Korea Labor Party, generally believed to be the Korean Communist Party. However, all successful candidates were in some manner sponsored and approved by local Communist leaders and the Assembly merely acts under guidance of the Presidium which is composed of C.P. members.

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FOOTNOTES: (cont'd)

(2) Unknown - actual Party strength believed restricted to small portion of 9,000,000 population. Control exercised by typical monolithic organization.

(3) Prime Minister. Also:

PAK Hanyong - Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs

KIM Doobong - President - President of Supreme Peoples Assembly

Hu Hui - Chairman, Supreme Peoples Assembly

KIM Woonhong - Minister of State Control

CHEI Yonggun - Minister of Defense until recently

HONG Myunghui - Vice Prime Minister

KIM Chaek - Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Industry

(4) No known members of the Communist Party ran for election to the National Assembly in the 10 May 1948 elections. However, eleven Assemblymen were recently arrested on charges of affiliation with South Korea Labor Party (Communist Party).

(5) There is no real basis for estimating figure. 600,000 membership claim of SKLP in 1947 was probably exaggerated and membership has since decreased. General Communist policy not to greatly expand card-bearing membership, but to exert influence through control of numerous front organizations.

(6) Most prominent Communist in Southern Korea have fled to north. Hu Hui was listed as Chairman of Democratic Peoples Front in 1947 but it is believed that Pak Hanyong still exercises control through Communist channels to southern Korea.

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FOOTNOTES: (cont'd)

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(10) The Chinese Communists probably will form and proclaim a 'National Government of China,' asserting authority over the China mainland and the island of Formosa, before the end of 1949; this government probably will not be in effective control of all of China until 1952. In the National Legislature of that government, the Chinese Communist Party may choose to restrict its members to one-third of the seats; all members of that body, however, will be Communist-approved and subject to removal by the C CP.

The Legislative Yuan of the Nationalist Government is now in adjournment and its members scattered. It is not expected to function again as a legislative body.

(11) Ho Chi Minh Government. The Bao Dai Government has as yet no national legislature, but when one is constituted it will have no Communist members.

(12) The Indochinese Communist Party as such was dissolved in name in November 1945, but has probably been kept alive in various disguised forms.

The Trotskyite Movement has been repressed by the Viet Minh, but it probably has some 2000 secret members.

(13) Uncertain. Ho Chi Minh may be only head of the Government. The head of the ICP may be Nguyen - Luong - Bung, Chief of the Central Committee of the Viet Minh Front (Tong Bo).

(14) In addition there are from 10,000 to 20,000 Communist supporters and sympathizers. The influence of the Communists in Thailand is far out of proportion to their small number.

(15) Chamber of Nationalities, 125; Chamber of Deputies, 255. Only 139 members of the latter are attending the present session, the remainder, including the (estimated) 7 Communists, being either dead, underground, resigned, or otherwise unwilling or unable to get to Rangoon. Approximately the same situation is probably true of the Chamber of Nationalities.

No Communists are reported to be members of the Chamber of Nationalities

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11/11/74 (10/1/74)

(46) Leaders, respectively, of the German Communist Party (GDR) and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) are mentioned in the report as having been in contact with the West German government.

(47) 22 seats in the House, 24 in the Senate. The last Communist member of the House was elected in January 1974.

(48) Chief party spokesman is Gerhard Schuler, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the GDR.

(49) Not including the College of Supervisors, the Legislative Council of the GDR has 22 seats, 24 occupied by 1 Communist.

24 seats in the Legislative Body of the German Democratic Republic, and all but 4 of the 22 seats in the College of Supervisors are Communist.

(50) Conditions have been so good recently and parliamentary sessions have been suspended for 10 days. The GDR has been so good in its cooperation in the organization of the current legislative body. It is even that a number of Communist members have been elected to the GDR. The GDR has been so good in its cooperation in the organization of the current legislative body. It is even that a number of Communist members have been elected to the GDR.

Several Soviet (People's Party) representatives have been elected to the GDR. The GDR has been so good in its cooperation in the organization of the current legislative body. It is even that a number of Communist members have been elected to the GDR.

(51) It has been reported that the necessary steps are being taken to...

Country	National Legislature		CP Strength (Membership)	CP Leader
	Total Seats	Communist Held		
Albania	82	All	**	Enver
Bulgaria	366	†	500,000	*
Czechoslovakia	300	237	2,311,000	Kudelf Slansky
Finland	200	38	35-50,000	Ville Pessi *
Hungary	402	167	1,000,000	Matyas Rakosi
Poland	444	264 won by Communist bloc in Jan 47 elections	2,500,000 (approx.)	Jakub Berezni
Romania	414	400	170,000 (hard-core goal)	Gheorghiu-Dej
Yugoslavia	575	575	468,175	Tito
USSR	1,338	1,085	6,000,000	Stalin

\*\* Official figures on membership of Albanian Communist Party: 29,000 members and 16,000 candidates, total 45,000. These figures are considered padded.

† Fatherland Front, made up of CP and Agrarians hold all seats. Relative strength unknown, but CP dominates FF.

\* To be chosen, following death of Dimitrov. Two CP secretaries, Valko Charvanov and Georgi Chankov seem most powerful.

\* Actual behind-scenes leader. Merita Kuusinen is nominal public leader.

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28 July 1949

<u>Country</u>	<u>Total seats</u>	<u>National Legislature Communist held</u>	<u>CP Strength (membership)</u>	<u>CP Leader</u>
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Denmark	Upper House: 76 Lower House: 150	Upper House: 1 Lower House: 9	(estimated) 30,000	Chair: Aksel Larsen Secy: Svend Nialsen
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Iceland	52	10	Maximum of 1000	Brynjolfur Bjarnasson Einar Olgeirsson
25X6				
Norway	150	11	(estimated) 15,000	Emil Løflien
Sweden	Upper House: 150 Lower House: 230	Upper House: 3 Lower House: 8	(estimated) 35,000	Chairman: Sven Linderot Secy: Fritsolf Lager
Union of S. Africa	Senate: 48 Assembly: 149	Senate: none Assembly: 2	Ca. 2000	I. O. Horvitch

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Country	National Legislature		GP Strength (membership)	GP Leader
	Total seats	Communist held		
Algeria	120	1	10-15,000	Larbi Bouhalli Paul Caballero Pierre Fayet
Belgium	257*	13*	50,000	Julien Lahaut Edgar Lalmand Jean Tervyn
France	216*	201*	500,000 +	Thorez, Duclos, Martel, Casanova Falcato Fogliatti Giberto Terrasini
Italy	218*	196*	1,300,000	
Luxembourg	51	5	5,000	Urien
Netherlands	150*	12*	50,000	Paul de Groot Gerben Wagenaar
Portugal	—	—	6,000	Alvaro Cunhal Julia De Melo Vopada Dr. V.H. Velez Grilo
Spain	—	—	3,500	Dolores Ibarruri Vicente Uribe Enrique Lister
Switzerland	171**	7**	10-15,000	Edgar Hoog Leon Nicole Jean Vincent
Austria	165**	6**	150,000	Johann Koplenig Franz Bonner Friedl Auerberg
				
Tunisia	—	—	3-5,000	Mohamed Ennaffas Maurice Higard

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\* Both branches of legislature

\*\* Lower house only

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